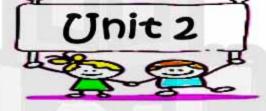

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LESSON

1

Friction

What's meant by friction?

Friction force



It is the effect that exists between two surfaces when they touch each other and it effects in the opposite direction of the movement.

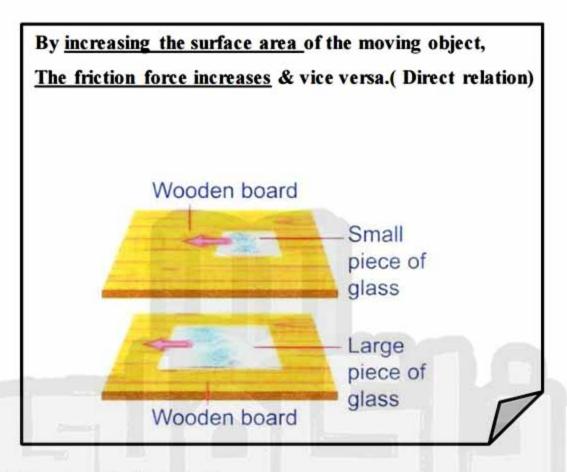
OR

It is the force that slows down the motion of an object.

Factors affecting friction force

- 1. The surface area of the moving object
- 2. The speed of the body.
- 3. The type of the material surface

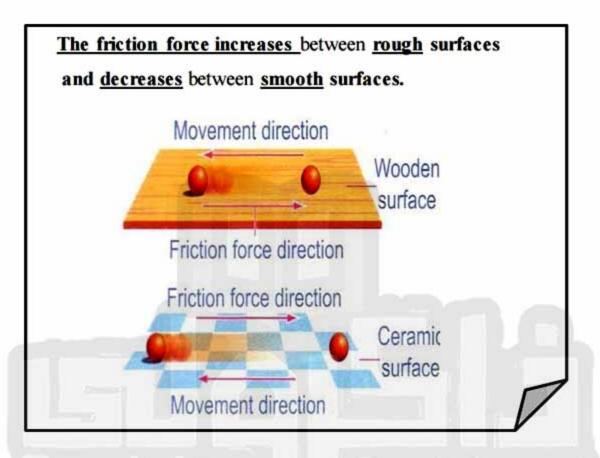
1) The surface area of the moving object:



2) The speed of the body:

By increasing the speed of the body, The friction force increases & vice versa. (Direct relation)

3) Type of the material surface:



The disadvantage of friction

- 1-Rise in the temperature of the internal parts of the machines.
- 2-Damage of internal parts of the machines.



Ways to decrease the friction force

1) Oil and lubricants

They form a thin layer between the internal parts of machines.

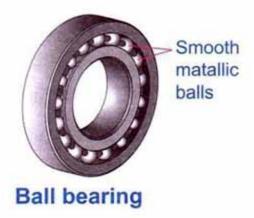
Ex: Using lubricants and oil in car engine.



2) Using ball bearing.

- A group of small metallic balls which have smooth surfaces.
- The friction between them is almost non-existent.

Ex: The axis that transmits the motion from the car engine into the wheels.



Evaluation

1 Write the scientific term:

1-A force result between two surfaces touch each other and affect in the opposite direction.
2-A group of small metal balls which have smooth surfaces is put between
the internal moving parts of machines. ()
3-The force that slows down the moving object and it affects in the
opposite direction of the object movement ()
2 Complete:
1-The friction force increases between
2-Lubricating and oiling the mechanical machines reduce the
3 Give reason for:
I-There is a direct relation between the friction force and the surface area of moving object.
2-when you stop pedaling during the movement of the bike,it slows down
3-the marble move in the playground for a shorter distance than that on blayground.
4-the friction between glass and glass is smaller than that between glass and wood.

Homework

Complete

12+2

1- The friction force has an effect in the opposite direction of
2- Friction is a occurs between two surfaces when one of them
touches the other and affect in the direction of the moving objects.
3 force changes with changing the type of two surfaces touching
each other.
4- When the car moves with high velocity increases.
5 and are used in the mechanical machines to
decrease the friction force.
6- The friction between two solid objects increase by increasing
7 increases by increasing the surface area of a moving object.
8- The reason of stopping a ball after pushing it on the ground is



2 | Put (√) or (X):

1-The friction force exists in the same direction of body motion.

- 2-The friction force between two surfaces is greater while moving than stopping. ()
- 3- When the parachutist opens the parachute, the friction force decreases.
 ()
- 4- Ball bearing is used to increase friction force. ()
 - 5- Lubricants and oil are used to decrease friction force. ()
- 6- Regulation of car movement on the road by the friction between the tires and ground.
 ()
- 7- The friction force increases by decreasing the speed of the body.
- 8- Friction has high harms which cause damage of machine.



LESSON

Friction Applications

1-The friction between solid objects and air.

Air Resistance:

- It is the friction force resulting from the movement of solid objects through air.



Direction of movement

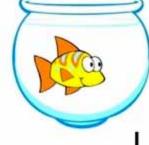


Direction of Air resistance

2-The friction force between solid objects and water:

Water Resistance:

It is a type of friction force resulting from The movement of objects through water.



Direction of water resistance

Direction of movement

The factors affecting air & water resistance:

1) Surface area of moving body:

 By increasing the surface area of the body the air resistance & the water resistance increases and vice versa.





(Low air resistance)

(High air resistance)



The modern cares have streamline shape to decrease the consumption of fuel.



G.R:

1-Rockets and aircrafts have streamline shapes.

To decrease the air resistance.







11

هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولي التعليمي ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخرى والمعسوية



G.R:

2-Fish and ships have streamline shape To decrease the water resistance

Notes:

Birds stretch their wings on landing to increase air resistance By increasing their surface area and accordingly their falling Speed decreases.

The parachutist opens the parachute to increase air resistance by increasing the surface area and accordingly falling speed decreases so he falls safely.

2) Speed of moving body:

By increasing the speed of the body that moves through air, air resistance increases.





G.R:

Car drivers shouldn't increase the car speed up to a certain limit.



To decrease the air resistance and the consumption of fuel.

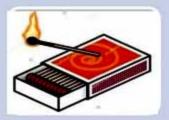


When air resistance affecting a moving car equals the increase in the speed of the car, the car moves with a constant velocity.

The advantages of friction







1-It enables us to walk without slipping down.

2. It enables us to control the car speed and to change the car direction.

3- Lighting of a match needs friction.

Applications on friction between two solid objects



Rubber tires

are designed with:

- 1) Narrow channels along their perimeter. (Why?)
- -To prevent water from staying between tires and the road.
 - 2) These channels are connected with curved grooves (why?)
- To squeeze the water out.

G.R:

Car tires should be replaced when their grooves disappear.

Because grooves are necessary to squeeze the water out, as water decreases friction and makes the control of the car very hard.

2+2 9

1)

1)

2)

Evaluation

1	Complete
	The friction force between air and the object that moves through is
(called
	By increasing theandof the body,
	the air resistance increases .
	Air resistance acts in theof the car movement and
	resists its movement .
4-	Parachutist opens the parachute during landing to increase its
59.	that increases
5-	When the air resistance is equivalent to the increasing in the
12.50	movement force, the body moves with
6-	The rubber tires have narrow channels along their perimeter to
	Answer the following: are the factors affecting on the air resistance?
3	Give reasons for
Birds	stretch their wings on landing.
The p	arachutist opens the parachute while landing.

Homework

1	What's meant by:	
1-Air resistance ?		
•••••	•••••	••••••
2-Wa	ter resistance?	
•••••		
2	Answer the followi	ng:
Ment	ion two ways to decrea	se water resistance ?
1) A ;	
2		
3 V	Vrite the scientific te	erm:
1-A fe	orce opposes the motion	of a boat in the river.
		()
2-A f	orce enable us to control	the car speed and to change its direction.
		()
3-It is	the friction force result	ing from the movement of solid objects
thro	ugh air	()



LESSON

Circulatory system

The circulatory system:

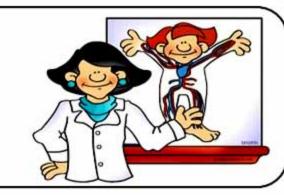
It is the system that transports the digested food, Oxygen gas and water to all the body cells and carries the wastes away from the body cells.

Its function

- 1-It transports the digested food, Oxygen gas and water to all the body cells.
- 2-It transports wastes produced by the body cells to special organs to get rid of them
- 3- It helps in maintaining the body healthy.

Its structure

- 1) Heart
- 2) Blood vessels
- 3) Blood



1-The Heart

It is a muscular hollow organ equals about the size of your fist.

It's Location

It locates inside the chest cavity between the two lungs.

Its function

2+2

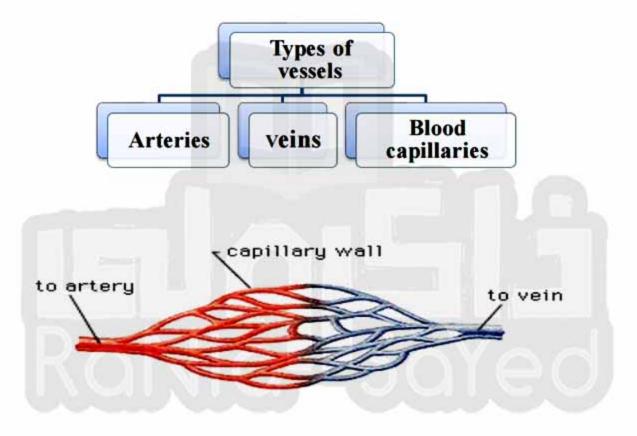
It pumps the blood continuously throughout the body

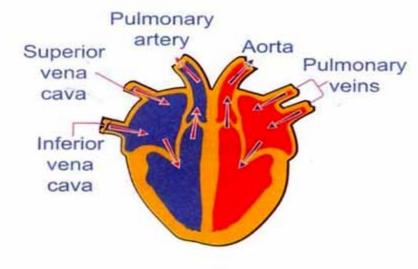
Heart structure

- 1-The heart consists of <u>four chambers (rooms)</u> located in two sides (Right side and left side).
- 2-The upper chamber in each side is called (atrium) and the lower chamber is called (ventricle).
- 3-There is a wall that separates between the right side and the left side of the heart
- 4-There is a valve between each atrium and ventricle.

2- Blood vessels

They are a network of pipeline spread all over the body where the blood flow .





Point of comparison	Arteries	Veins	Blood capillaries	
Thickness	They are thick blood vessels	They are thin blood vessels	They are a network of tiny blood vessels with very thick wall	
Location They come out(emerge)from two ventricles		They open in the two atria	-They connect the ends of the arteries and the beginning of the veins -They are located within the tissues and around the cell	
Function	They carry the blood from the heart to all the body	They carry the blood from all the body parts to the heart	Their thin wall allow the blood to deliver food and oxygen to the cells And carries carbon dioxide and wastes.	
Type of blood	All arteries carry blood rich in oxygen except pulmonary artery which carries blood rich in carbon dioxide	All veins carry blood rich in carbon dioxide except the pulmonary veins which carries blood rich in oxygen.	(ed)	
Examples - Aorta Pulmonary - artery		- Pulmonary veins Superior vena cava and inferior vena cava.		

3- Blood

-It is a red liquid.



Blood Consists of

Red blood Cells

2+2

White bloodCells

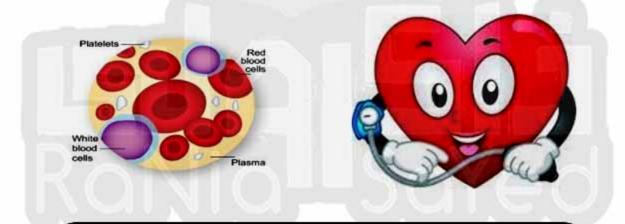
Blood Platelets

Plasma

1- Red blood cells(RBC's):	2- White blood cells (WBC's):	3- Blood platelets	4- Plasma
They are red cells without nuclei.	They are white cells with different forms of nuclei.	They are small cell fragments (parts).	It is a yellow watery fluid in which all the blood components are suspended.
* Functions:- They carry Oxygen gas from the lungs to all the body cells. - They carry carbon dioxide gas from all the body cells to the lungs	* Function: They defend the body against microbes by attacking them.	* Function: They help in coagulation of blood (Formation of blood clot), so they help in healing wounds	*Function: 1- It carries the needed food substances to the body cells 2- It carries the harmful wastes that formed in the cells to another cells to get rid of them

*The functions of b[ood *

- 1- The transfer or delivery of materials to all the body cells:
- A- The red blood cells: carry oxygen and carbon dioxide
- B-Plasma: transports food, vitamins, salts and harmful

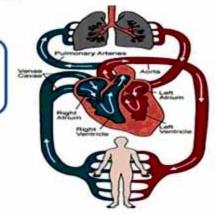


- 2- The defence and protection of the body, where:
- A- White blood cells: attack microbes that cause diseases to human.
- B-Blood platelets: help in healing wound.

Blood Circulation

*Blood circulation:

It is the path of blood throughout the body.



Steps of it:

- 1- The right atrium receives blood carrying
 CO₂ from all body parts by veins (Superior vena cava
- and inferior vena cava) into the right ventricle.
- 2- The right ventricle contracts pumping the blood into pulmonary artery to the lungs where CO₂ is exchanged with O₂.
- 3- The blood rich in O₂ returns to the left atrium by veins, then it flows into the left ventricle.
- 4- The left ventricle contracts pumping the blood rich in O₂ into aorta artery to all the body parts.

2+2-8

any

Types of blood circulations



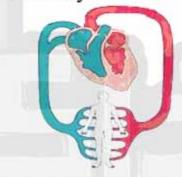
a. The minor (pulmonary) blood circulation

It is the blood circulation between the heart and the two lungs.



b. The major (systemic) blood circulation

It is the blood circulation between the heart and all the parts of the body

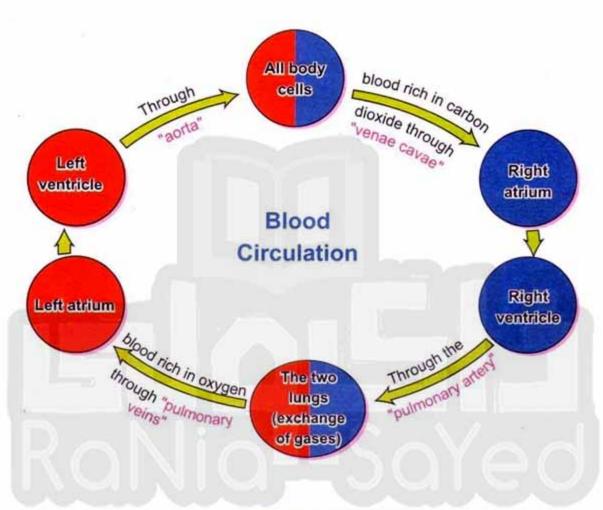


Notes:

- 1- The heartbeats push the blood in the arteries. causes the pulse in wrist.
 - 2- The no. of heart beats at rest is 70 beats /minutes.
- 3- During exercises the no. of heartbeats increases to supply body cells with oxygen and food to produce more energy.

9,

"Summary for blood circulation"





10

m

2+2-8

How to keep the circulatory system healthy?

1-Keep exercising to strengthen the heart muscle and to activate the blood circulation.



2. Eat more fresh and clean vegetables and fruits And Eat healthy & balanced food. .



3-Drink an appropriate (a suitable) amount Of clean water every day



4-Avoid smoking and smokers, where smoking

A-Harms the heart B-Weakness the blood circulation



1(

5-when you wounded:

A-Try to stop the bleeding

B-Clean the wound and treat it.



6-Avoid exposure to infections and accidents



Evaluation (1) (The heart)

1)	Com	plete:
----	-----	--------

2+2

1-Human circulatory system consists of
2-The system that transports the digested food, oxygen and water to all
the body cells is called
3-Heart is aorgan nearly having the size of the
4-Heart is located inside the chest cavity between the
5-The circulatory system transports,
to all the body cells.
2 Look at the opposite figure then answer
I) Label the figure :
1
2
3
II) The function of this organ is



Homework(1)

1 Complete following statements:
1- Each side of the heart consists of chambers, the upper
one is called and the lower one is called
2-The two sides of the heart are separated by
3-In each side of the heart, there is a to prevent the
blood from returning back to the
4- The heart chambersand
2 Choose:
1- All the following are from the components of the circulatory system
except
(heart - blood vessels - stomach -blood)
2-The circulatory system transports the inside the body.
(digested food and water - wastes - respiratory gases -
all the following)
3-The heart is a muscular organ.
(hollow – solid – liquid – gas)
4-There is a between the two sides of the heart to prevent the mixing of blood in both sides.
(valve – wall – atrium – vein)
(varve – wan – atrium – vem)
3 Mention the function of the following:
1-Heart :
2-Valve :

Evaluation(2)

(Blood vessels)

1	Complete:

2+2

1- The blood flows inside a network of pipelines called
2-There are types of blood vessels which are
and
3 ends with blood capillaries , whilebegin
with blood capillaries.
4 begin at the heart and end at the body cells,
while begin at the cells and end at the heart.
5-The tiny blood vessels which connect between the ends of arteries and
the beginning of veins are called
2 Choose:
1-Arteries carry blood
(to the heart - away from the heart - towards and away from the heart)
2 Carry blood to the heart.
(Veins - Platelets - Arteries- Blood capillaries)
3 begin with blood capillaries.
(Arteries - Veins - RBC's - WBC's)
4 carry blood rich in oxygen.
(Veins - Arteries - Blood capillaries - White blood cells)
5 begin large and wide at the heart.
(Arteries - Blood platelet - Veins - Blood capillaries)

Evaluation (3)

1)	Complete:	
1- Al	arteries carry b	lood rich in oxygen except the
2- All	veins carry bloc	od rich in carbon dioxide except the
3- The	e atria receive bl	ood from, while the ventricles
pι	ısh blood into	***************************************
4		are blood vessels that carry blood from
diff	ferent body parts	to the
5- The	e blood vessels v	which open in the two atria are called
6- Ve	ins begin in the	form of at the cells.
7- Th	e thin wall of blo	ood capillaries allows blood to deliver
		and to
2 0	choose :	
		rry blood rich in oxygen.
	(Veins – Arter	ies – Blood capillaries – White blood cells)
2	b	egin large and wide at the heart.
	(Arteries - Bloo	d platelets - Veins - Blood capillaries)
3-	Aorta is	**********
(the largest vein	- the largest artery - the smallest artery -
	the smallest vei	n)
4-	The smallest blo	od vessels in the body are the
(arteries - veins	- capillaries - no one of these)
		a Per → Cart Lint Internal in the Cart of

Homework(3)

(The blood)

1	Complete follow instatements:
1-Hun	nan blood consists of,,
	and
2-Red	blood cells have no
3-Whi	te blood cells have of different forms.
4	are small cell fragments.
5	is a yellow watery fluid.
6	blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide
insi	de the body .
2	Choose
1-1	The function of red blood cells is
(1	blood clotting - carrying oxygen - carrying carbon dioxide)
2-1	The digested food is transferred from the digestive system to the
ŧ	oody cells by
	(plasma - white blood cells - red blood cells - platelets)
3-4	All the following are from the components of the blood except

	(red and white blood cells - platelets - blood capillaries- plasma)
4-T	The blood is liquid due to the presence of the
	(platelets - plasma - blood vessels - heart)

1	Mention the function

1-Blood:		
2-Red blood cells		
3-white blood cells		
4-blood platelets		
5-plasma:		

Compare between: 2

2+2-

Red blood cells and white blood cells:

Red blood cells	White blood cells



1 Match

(A)	(B)
1- The left ventricle	a) allows blood to flow only from atrium to ventricle .
2- The right atrium 3- Valve	b) pumps the oxygenated blood to aorta c) receives deoxygenated blood from vena cava.

Put $(\sqrt{\ })$ or (x)

- 1- The wall of the right ventricle is thicker than that of the left one ()
- 2- Blood capillaries are considered as the beginning of veins ()
- 3- The right atrium receives blood out of the arteries ()
- 4- When the left ventricle contracts it pumps blood into pulmonary artery

()

5- When the right atrium receives blood from the vena cava, the left atrium receives blood from pulmonary veins. ()

Homework(4)

Complete following statements: 1

1 ventricle pumps blood to lungs while the left
pumps blood to all body parts.
2-The path of blood throughout the body is known as the
3-The blood circulation between the heart and lungs is known as the
or
4-The circulation between the heart and other parts of the body is known
as the or
5-During making a muscular effort the number of your heartbeats
6-you must keep exercising toand
7-the number of the heartbeats is per minute.
2 Choose
1-The blood passes from atria to ventricles through
(the veins - the valves - the arteries - a wall)
2-The right side of the heart contain blood rich in gas.
(oxygen - carbon dioxide - nitrogen - water vapour)
3-The left ventricle pumps blood to
(hands - lungs - heart - all the body cells)
4is the blood circulation between the heart and
all the parts of the body .
(systemic blood circulation-pulmonary blood circulation -artery)



LESSON

Excretion and Human urinary system

Excretion

It's the process by which the body get rid of excretory materials

The types of wastes that expelled outside the body

A) Solid wastes

B) Excretory materials (cell wastes)

Solid Wastes

They are the indigested food that stored in the large Intestine until it passes out of the body.



Excretory Materials

They are the waste materials that produced inside the body cells and the body must get rid of them.

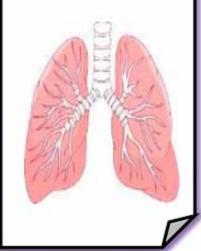
The excretory materials are:



- 1. Carbon dioxide
- 2. Nitrogenous wastes,
- 3. Excess salts

Carbn dioxide

- -It is produced with water vapour when the body cells burn the digested food by oxygen to produce energy.
- We can get Carbon dioxide & Water vapor through The two lungs.



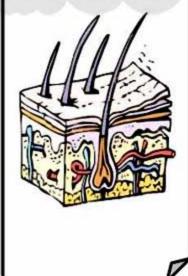
Nitrogenous

- They are produced from breaking down of proteins
- The nitrogenous wastes are urea and uric acid. - We can through the urinary system



Excess salts:

- The body gets rid of the excess salts by dissolving them in the excess water.
- We can get rid of them through the urinary system and skin.



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هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولي التعليمي ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخرى والمعود

- -The skin is one of the excretory organs
- Because the skin gets rid of some excess salts and excess water in form of sweat.

Sweat glands:-

Are special glands that found in the skin to get rid of sweat.



الله ذاكرولي في البحث وانضم لجروبات ذاكرولي هن رياض الاطفال للصف الثالث الاعدادي

The urinary system

 It'thesystem that clarifies blood from the nitrogenous wastes. (urea, uric acid), excess water and salts.

Its location

It lies inside the abdominal cavity near the back bone .

Its function

2+2-8

- 1- It filters the blood from excess salts, urea, uric acid that dissolved in water
- 2- It expels these wastes outside the body in the form of urine

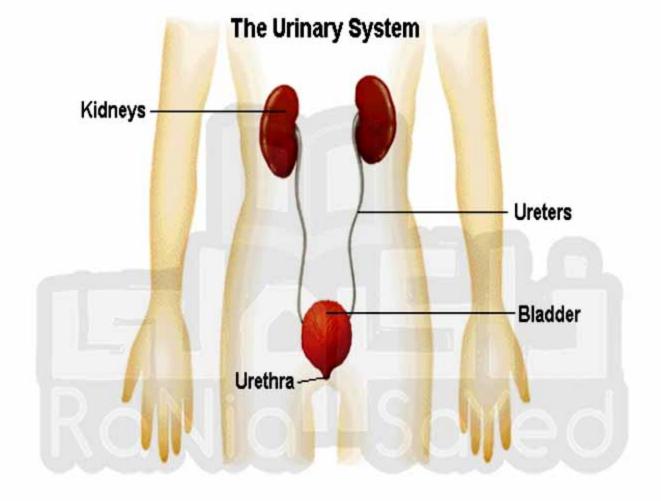
Its structure

It consists of

The two kidneys

The two ureters

The urinary bladder



- 1- The two kidneys
- * They are the most important organs of the urinary system

Shape

They are bean - shaped organs



Location

Located on both sides of the back bone

Function

- 1-Filtration of the blood from some wastes as urea, uric acid, excess salts
- 2-Getting rid of these wastes in the form of urine
 - * Each kidney contains about one million of minute tubules that filler wastes from blood



2-The two ureters

They are two narrow tubes that connect the two kidneys with the urinary bladder

Function

2+2

They transfer urine from the two kidneys to the urinary bladder.

4-Blood vessels

-Carry blood to and from the kidneys

3-The Urinary bladder

It's a balloon sac like

Function

It stores the urine temporarily until it is released outside the body through urethra.

5-Urethra

- -It is a tube which extends from the urinary bladder and opens outside the body
- -It allows the urine to pass outside the body

How to maintain the urinary system healthy?

1) Drink appropriate amount of water daily especially in summer.



2) Don't keep urine for long periods



3) Eat healthy and balanced food low in salt



4) Avoid urinating in irrigation canals to protect us from schistosomiasis disease (bloody urine)





2+2 9

Evaluation

1 Comp	lete following	statements:
--------	----------------	-------------

 The urinary system is located 	inside cavity.
2- The urinary system filters the	blood from,
and	
3- The waste materials that are p	roduced from breaking down of
	which are and
4- Sweat glands get rid of	and In
form of sweat.	
5-The types of excretory materia	als are :
,and	
Andrew Committee of the Service of t	
2 Correct the underlined wo	rd:
1- Urea and uric acid are produced from	om breaking down of starch.
2- Excess water and salts are from so	lid wastes.
3- The <u>urinary system</u> is responsible	for producing sweat.
3 Look at the opposite figure	then answer
	0=
1	(1)
2	
2	(2)
3	(3)

Homework(1)

1	What's meant by:	
a	- Solid wastes ?	
b	- Excretory wastes ?	
2	Write the scientific ter	m:
1-	The waste materials that are	produced inside the cell.
		[]
2	-The system that clarifies blo	od from excess salts, urea and uric acid.
3-	The fluid which is produced	by the kidneys and contains harmful
SI	ubstances.	[]
4- T	he indigested food that store	d in the large intestine until it passes out
C	of the body.	[]

3 Choose:

1- is the narrow tube that allows urine to reach the urinary bladder.

a- urethra b- ureter c- kidney d- artery

2- The artery in the urinary system carries

a- pure blood b- blood containing wastes

c- blood rich in carbon dioxide d- blood capillaries

3- is responsible for storing the urine temporarily.

a- ureter b- kidney c- urinary bladder d- urethra

4- is a special type of gland that produces sweat.

a- salivary glands b- liver c- sweat gland d- skin

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هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولي التعليمي ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخ

Homework(2)

1	Complete	following	statements:
---	----------	-----------	-------------

 Kidneys are located on b 	oth sides of the
2- The stores t	he urine until it is released outside the body.
3- The blood enters the kidn	ney through while it leaves them
through	
4-The kidney is a	shaped organ.
5- Carbon dioxide Expelle	ed
2 Choose (A)	(B)
1- The kidney	a- stores the urine temporary
2- The ureter	b- gets rid of the excess salts
3- The urinary bladder	c- filters blood from wastes
4- The skin	d- is a narrow tube that transfer urine
5- The two lungs	from the kidney to urinary bladder e- removes carbon dioxide from the body

Mention the function 3

 Ureter : 	
2) Kidney	
3) Urinary	bladder:



LESSON

Soil components

Soil

It is a thin non compacted upper layer covers the Earth crust



There are different types of soil that are different in:

1- Color

The color of soil helps scientists to identify the elements and minerals inside it.

2- Texture

The texture of soil is smooth or granular or rocky.

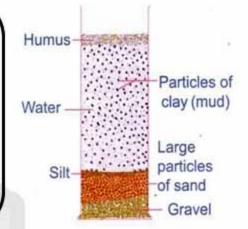


The variation in types of soil depends on the type of rocks and minerals found inside them.

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A)Soil components

- 1-Pieces of rocks
- (as sand , clay , minerals and gravels)
- 2-Water
- 3-Air
- 4-Silt
- 5-Humus



The main components of soil are

- 1- sand
- 2- humus
- 3-clay.



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هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولي التعليمي ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخرى فالصواقة

Some of soil components:

- a) Pieces of rocks.
- b) humus .

Humus:

-It is the decayed remains of animals and plants mixed with the soil components and its color is dark brown or black.

Pieces of rocks:

The variation in types of soil depends on types of rock and minerals. Rocks are the main components of sand and clay.



Soil is the main component to the environment as it is necessary for all living organisms (plants , animals and humans).

B) Importance of soil

- 1) Plants take minerals and nutrients from the
- 3)Some animals make their homes in the soil .



2)Animals eat plants that depend on the soil.

4) Man eats plants and animals that depend on the soil.

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- There are many factors break down rocks forming soil which are:
- 1- Water rushing 2- winds 3- Heat and rains

Ex: The origin of the soil of Egypt is the rocks of the Ethiopian plateau.



Soil layers:

- 1-Top soil layer.
- 2-Lower soil layer.
- 3-Rocky layer.



<u>1) Top soil layer</u>

Roots of the plants:

Their importance for plants:

- 1-They fix the plants in the soil
- 2-They take water and nutrients from the soil.

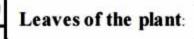
Their importance for soil:

- 1-They help the soil to be cohesive.
- 2-They are converted to humus after death and add to the soil nutrients
- They prevent the soil erosion from happening quickly.









-They turns into humus when they fall on soil

3-organisms as

A)Ants and other insects

- * They exist in top soil layers and dig tunnels in the soil to make nests and lay eggs .
- * They changed to humus after death.



B)Earth worms and some spiders:

- -The soil is considered shelter for earth worms and some spiders . .
- -Their important for plants Earth worm and spiders help in growth of plant roots





4-Small pieces of rocks and humus

2) Lower soil layer

- It lies beneath the top layer
- -It does not have much humus

3) Rocky layer

- -Their upper layer contain pieces of rocks
- Their lower layer contain solid rocks .

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Evaluation

1	Complete	following	statements:
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1-The origin of the agricultural soil in Egypt is the plateau.
2-The loose upper layer that covers earth crust is called
3is the main component of soil that its color is black.
4-The texture of soil isoror
5-The pieces of rocks is composed of
2 Give reason for :
1- Humus is important for soil.
2- Roots are important for plants.
3 What happens when:
1- There is no roots for plants in soil .
2- There aren't microorganisms in soil .

Homework

1	Complete	following	statements:
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1-The pieces of rocks may composed of	
2-Water,andare fi	rom the soil component
3is non- compacted superficial layer	which cover
4-Humus affect the of the soil .	
5 is the main component of the environ	ment .
6-The breaking down of rocks produces,	gravel and
7 affects the color of soil.	
8 adds nutrients to soil .	
9- Soil is being cohesive by	
2 Write the scientific term :	
1- The remains of the decayed organisms.	()
2- The origin of the Egypt's soil.	()
3- It is the decayed remains of animals and plants mix	xed with the soil
components and its color is dark brown or black .	()
4- A soil component that is composed of minerals, sa	and, gravel and clay
	()
5- Black material that exists in the top soil layer.	
	()



LESSON

Types and properties of soil

Types of soil



 It is the soil that composed mainly of sand particles, a small amount of clay and silt, and rarely contains humus.

Silt soil

 It is the soil that composed of a mixture of gravel, sand, clay, silt and more humus.

🖢 Clay soil

 It is the soil that composed mainly of clay and silt particles, and a small amount of sand and humus.

Properties of soil:

Properties	Clay soil	Sand soil	Silt soil
Composition	Mainly clay and silt . Small amounts of sand particles and humus .	- Mainly sand particles - Small amounts of clay and silt Rare humus.	- Mixture of gravel, sand, clay and silt - More humus.
Color	Dark	Yellow	Grey
Particle size	Small	Large	Medium
Drainage of water	Slow	Fast	Medium
Aeration	Poor	Good	Medium
Compactness	Strong	Weak	Medium
Fertility	Fertile	Less fertile	High fertile
Suitable Plants grow in it.	Cotton, rice, sugar cane, wheat and many vegetables	- Tuber plants as potato and sweet – potato - Peanut, cactus	Strawberry, lemon and pomegranates .



1) When the soil is well aerated or its particles are non-compacted, its ability to drain water increases and vice versa

Fertility:

Depends on amount of humus in soil.



Evaluation

1	Comp	lete fo	llowing	statements	:
---	------	---------	---------	------------	---

	a small amount of sand and humus .
	2 soil is composed mainly of sand particles and a small amount of
	3 soil contains more humus , whilesoil contains rarely humus
	4soil is composed of a mixture of equal amounts of gravel sand, clay, silt and a large amount of humus.
	5- The fertility of any soil depends on the percentage of
2	Arrange the different types of soil
	a- According to the size of particles .(Ascendingly)
	b- According to the drainage of water .(Descending)
	······································
	c- According to the fertility (Descending)
	d- According to the compactness .(Ascendingly)
	e- According to the aeration .(Descending)



Cross the odd word out 1

- 1- Potatoes sweet potatoes cotton cactus .
- 2- Strawberry pomegranates oranges peanut.
- 3- Rice wheat potatoes sugarcane .

2 Give reasons for:

1- Sand soil has yellow color.	
	• • • • •
2- The clay soil is poorly aerated.	
	••••
3- Silt is the most suitable soil for cultivation.	



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Model (1)

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nighly
)
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)
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)
,
)
1

Model (2)

Complete the following sentences:-		
1- Circulatory system transports		
and water to all the	body	parts
2- Blood platelets form which help in		
healing		
3- Friction force affects in the direction of t	he	
4 soil contains more humus, whilesoil	cont	ains
rare humus.		
Write scientific term:		
1- The cells that have no nuclei.		
(1
2- Blood circulation between the heart and the two lungs.)
(1
3- The remains of the decayed organisms.)
(1
4- The fluid which is excreted by kidneys.		,
()
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,
Choose the correct answer:		
1 carry the blood to the heart.		
a. Veins.		
b. Platelets.		
c. Arteries.		
2plant is suitable to be cultivated in sand soil.		
a. Wheat.		
b. Rice.		
c. Potatoes.		
Put $(\sqrt{)}$ or (x) :		
1- White blood cells defend the body against microbes.	()
2- Eating food rich in fats activates the circulatory system.	()
3- The two lower chambers of the heart are called two atria.	()
4- Oil is used to decrease the friction force.	ì)
5- Earthworm is useful for the soil.	()
	2287	60

2+2 9

Model (3)

Complete the following sentences:
1- Urinary system is located inside thecavity.
2- When the surface area of moving body increases, the friction
force
3- The sand soil hascolor.
4- The friction force between air and the body moves through is called
Write the function of the following:
1- Ball bearing.
2- Platelets.
3- Urinary bladder.
Give reasons for:
1- Damage of kidneys causes death.
2
2- The walls of blood capillaries are thin.
Correct the underlined words:
1- The <u>lung</u> is a muscular organ in the size of fist.
2- The <u>heart</u> is responsible for producing sweat.
3- Urea and uric acid are produced from breaking down of starch. 4. Sand sail is the highest fartile sail.
4- Sand soil is the highest fertile soil.
Write scientific term:
1- A thin non compacted layer that covers the earth's crust.
2- The narrow tubes which carry urine from kidneys to urinary bladder
2- The narrow tubes which carry urine from kidneys to urinary bladder
()

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